



SWEDEN

Some pictures of Sweden

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Detta är första upplagan. Fler utkom.

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From the Skagerrack to the Gulf of Bothnia. C. G. Rosenberg

Sweden's facade is her 2.500 kilometres of coast, facing west, south and east — the land border towards Norway and Finland consists for the most part of wastes and mountains. On the extreme south the waves of the Baltic wash the sandy shores of Scania. C. G. Rosenberg

It is across the sea that run the ways to the continent of Europe and more distant parts. The Trelleborg ferry carries complete railway trains across the Baltic. C. G. Rosenberg

The Swedes are a sea-faring folk, and even in the grey and shadowy past, their journeys in quest of trade carried

them far beyond the other side of the Baltic. Thousand-year-old monoliths arranged in the outline of a ship on the coast at Kåseberga, Scania. Gösta Björklund

The Stockholm »skärgård» is the largest of the many archipelagoes of tree-clad granite skerries, into which great parts of the coast line dissolve, both in the east and in the west. Södra Ljusterö. Oscar Halldin

In the outer seaward fringe, the tree-clad islands change to bare islets, and through labyrinths of rocky shallows craft of all kinds must make their way along the marked channels. Husaröleden. Artur Nilsson

Where boat-houses and dwellings jostle each other round jetties and drying-halls in the fishing-places, it is as bare as in the fjelds, but protection is found from the storms. Bohuslän, Smögen. C. G. Rosenberg

Sea-fishing is the chief industry of a great part of the coastal population, particularly on the west coast. Fishing cutters putting out from Gothenburg. R. Winquist

Poseidon (by Carl Milles), in front of the Art Museum in Gothenburg, is emblematic of the town's world-wide shipping and a symbol of the cultural benefits that Mercury can bestow. C. G. Rosenberg

The sea-port of Gothenburg adorns the Swedish coast, not least thanks to its fine harbour, which extends a safe welcome to vessels under every flag. Its modern shipbuilding industry, too, awakens justifiable pride. C. G. Rosenberg

Thanks to the summer sun, the long expanse of coast from the Koster islands to the Luleå skerries is one continuous sea-bathing health resort. Skrea, Halland. C. G. Rosenberg

Winter throws its mantle of ice over the northern parts of the Baltic. Shipping ceases, but the seal hunters set off on their danger-fraught Arctic expeditions. Kvarken, West Bothnia. Bertil Norberg

Good seamanship is indispensable round the Swedish coast, and not least for the many pleasure craft. The Sandhamn Regatta. Stockholm Archipelago.

From the plains of Scania to the fjelds of Lapland. C. G. Rosenberg

The Swedish soil provides his daily bread for every Swede, but its fertility is variable. It is in Scania that are found the widest areas of greatest fertility. C. G. Rosenberg

New ground is laid under the plough every year, but thousands of years have passed since the first crops were harvested on the great plains. Stone axes and Roman coins are brought to the light of day, and burial mounds and »bauta» stones stand erect between the fields, like sacred monuments to the history of cultivation. Tjärby, Halland. C. G. Rosenberg

Luxuriant trees, the oak, the lime, the elm and others, find congenial conditions far up on the Norrland littoral; and in the extreme south, where the pine-forest has never reigned supreme, the beech flourishes in great, widespread forests. Beech wood. Tromtö, Blekinge. C. G. Rosenberg

The great Västergötland plain, south of Lake Vänern, is the largest plain-land in Central Sweden. Its raised plateau affords a view of a verdant relief map, with fields and meadows, villages and farms, within the meshes of the network of roads. View from Billingen, looking northwards. Bengt Åkerblom

The Östergötland plain between Lake Vättern and the Baltic, with wooded mountains in the north and south, with lakes and bays, small towns rich in historical associations, churches and castles, with industrial centres, and a flourishing agriculture, is a genuine Swedish cultural centre with a past and a future. Kaga village. Gustaf Kullström

The hilly and wooded character of the interior of South Sweden, abounding in lakes and water-courses, is stamped on the province of Småland, where tenacious industry forces a reluctant and infertile country to yield surprising results, perhaps from cottage farming, berrypicking, glass-blowing, furniture making, or from other industries with names beginning with small-, by- and home-. A glen at Lyckås. Ulf Bergström

The old-time culture centres in Götaland and Svealand are enframed by the sea or the great lakes, but also by wayless wilds, with old-world names: Tiveden, Holaveden, Tylöskogen and Kolmården. Glen at Hult in Kolmården, Östergötland. Gösta Lundquist

In an undulating part of Central Sweden, where lakes abound, a wooded range of hills shuts off the view. The fields round the nearest farms peep out between pasture lands and coppices, which reflect their silhouettes in the reed-fringed lake. Edsleskog, Dalsland. C. G. Rosenberg

In districts characterised by large estates, the cultivated areas are grouped together in larger assemblages than where the country has been cut up by villages and farmsteads. The avenues and parks, with their heavy masses of foliage, show the desire of past owners to bring the landscape to conform to the classical or romantic ideal of beauty. Venngarn, Uppland. Hans Wählin

Nearly all the Swedish towns founded before the advent of the railways, lie by the water. Water affords a cheaper means of communication for traffic arising out of commerce and industrial life. But there is also a pleasant side to living by a beautiful shore. Strängnäs, Södermanland. C. G. Rosenberg

Nearly one-tenth of the surface of Sweden consists of water, and the lakes — their number exceeds seventy thousand — give its character to the scenery. Between the leaf-embowered Scanian lakes and the icy fjeld-waters there is a rich scale of varying features, from the luxuriant to the barren, from the idyllic to the majestic. Ämmelången, Närke. C. G. Rosenberg

The Göta Canal, the 240-mile-long water route Gothenburg — Lake Vänern — Lake Vättern — Baltic Sea, was completed in 1832, during the first decade of the steam boats. It was the midnight sun in Lappland and this beautiful traffic route that first tempted tourists to Sweden — and continues to do so today. Locks at Trollhättan, Västergötland. C. G. Rosenberg

In »Bergslagen», where the pine forests supplied charcoal, the waterfalls provided power, and the water system of rivers and lakes afforded transport possibilities, the scattered smelting-houses and hammers have been succeeded by great industrial complexes. But the memories of past glories, often revived, still linger about the place names, and the old associations still breathe through the industrialized areas. Brevens bruk, Närke. C. G. Rosenberg

The pine forest areas of North Sweden, running down beyond »Bergslagen», embrace also small towns and industrial centres, which lie, not always on the open plains, but sometimes on the fringes of the wilds, or where the valleys narrow between the mountains. Filipstad, Värmland. C. G. Rosenberg

In the depths of the northern forest regions, as too in the southern uplands, the tilled fields run in narrow strips along the river valleys or form bright patches on the shores of the lakes. Brunskog, Värmland. C. G. Rosenberg

Broadly speaking, the Norrland terrain forms a long and extended slope, from the fjelds down to the eastern coast. Here it meets the ancient sea-bottom, now river valleys and wide plains, where agriculture has the same spacious scope as it has farther south. Kungsberg, Gästrikland. C. G. Rosenberg

The river has shaped the valley and called the country-side to life. Where formerly the village ferry plied, now stands a modern bridge, on to which converge well-made roads, and a power station rises, which turns to account the waters of the neighbouring rapids and distributes light and power to the farmsteads. Indalsälven at Ragunda, Jämtland. Yngve Christiernsson

Below the lake-studded fjeld regions, extends the forest country, intersected by mighty rivers, whose dark waters are flecked with foam, and on whose bosoms the forest timber picks out scanty patterns. Ångermanälven at Österåsen, Ångermanland. C. G. Rosenberg

In the agricultural districts of Norrland the farmsteads vie in size with manor houses, for even though the tillage is small, timber abounds, and there is no lack of space for dwellings. The crops are dried on giant drying-hurdles, and there is room in the cart-shed for both wheeled vehicles and sledges. Koddis, Västerbotten. C. G. Rosenberg

The snow-topped fjelds can be seen from the capital of the province of Jämtland. Grandiose nature and the creations of the hand of man are associated here in a landscape without its match in Sweden. Östersund. C. G. Rosenberg

Even far up in the valleys of the fjelds, the short, but nightless summer ripens the crops and the cut shocks dot the fields lying between the fringes of the spruce forests and the shores of the lakes. Below Sonfjället, Härjedalen. C. G. Rosenberg

At the shiellings — the summer colonies of the highest-lying agricultural lands in the remote forest regions — the white, hornless fjeld cattle find abundant pasturage, and crops of wild hay are borne down to the villages on the bosom of the first snows of winter. At Drommen, Jämtland. Gunnar Öhrn

Up in the fjeld wilds the nomad Lapp and his reindeer are as inherent in the scenery as the flowers of the field and the untamed animals. To him the beauty of the landscape lies in the quality of the pasturage. At Sitoättno, Sarek, Lappland. C. G. Rosenberg

The winter storms sweep the snow as in foaming torrents down the lee faces of the fjelds, and the frozen masses become packed together into a fantastically shaped coat of mail, which hides and yet reveals the irregular contours beneath. Helagsstöten, Härjedalen. C. G. Rosenberg

The fjelds in their summer raiment — salix and glacier crowfoot nestling by the snowdrifts, birchwoods and luxuriant verdure high up on the slopes, grass rising to man's height in the dells, and everywhere, absorbed in the duties of parenthood, birds of passage returned from Africa and South Europe — are a miracle to those who have seen them as impenetrable masses of winter snow. Karnjelapakte, Lappland. Runo Lindkvist

Among the fjelds extends a descending chain of deep lakes, connected by rushing rivers. From Kårtjejaure to the far-flung Langas, the masses of water hurl themselves over the rocky ledges of the steeps, forming one of the mightiest waterfalls in Europe, Stora Sjöfallet, Lappland. Gösta Lundquist

On the watersheds of the great Norrland rivers, their tributaries meet up in the fjelds themselves. Rapids in R. Ume, 350 kilometres as the crow flies from its outflow into the Gulf of Bothnia, Lappland. C. G. Rosenberg

The snow masses up in the fjelds pack themselves together into mighty glaciers. These are the last remnants of the great ice-cap which once extended far down over the continent of Europe. Kebnepakte glacier, fissure and an iceberg in Lake Tarfala, Lappland. C. G. Rosenberg

Thanks to the Swedish Touring Club's establishments in various regions in the Swedish fjelds, both summer and winter excursions can be made in the high fjelds. In spite of the enormous distances, there is no need of elaborate equipment or long delays. The top of Lillsylen, Jämtland. Gösta Lundquist

A fjeld landscape under the sun of high summer, with majestic clouds sailing among the peaks, suggests the Creation of the Bible, with the earth's crust just freed of the water on the First Day and still steaming from the radiance of a new-kindled sun. Sarek, Lappland.

Natural resources. Through the exploitations of the rich ore finds in Norrbotten, Sweden has again become the iron-producing country it was in bygone days, but with the centre shifted from the old province of Bergslagen to the wilds of Lappland, north of the Polar Circle. Work by artificial light at Kiruna. C. G. Rosenberg

The rich Norrbotten ore is principally quarried by means of blasting, terrace by terrace. Whole mountain spurs consist of metalliferous rock. Ore scoop at Kiruna. C. G. Rosenberg

A generation ago the problem of transporting the iron-ore of North Sweden to the markets of the world, where it is now of dominating importance, was solved by the construction of the Riksgräns railway, running to the port of Narvik on the Atlantic and to Luleå on the Baltic. Ore train at Abisko, Lappland. C. G. Rosenberg

Since the middle of the 1920's Boliden has been — as Falu was of old — incomparably the most important name connected with the mining industry of Sweden. With the aid of new methods of prospecting, rich finds of

gold, copper and silver have been mined on a large scale round the lower reaches of the Skellefte River. Quarry in the Boliden mine, West Bothnia.C. G. Rosenberg

In the Rönnskär smelting works by the Skellefte harbour, down to which the mine railway carries a daily ration of a thousand tons, the Boliden ore undergoes the many and various processes which yield an abundance of sulphur and arsenic, in addition to copper and the precious metals. Converter hall at Rönnskär.C. G. Rosenberg

On the extensive and well-husbanded pine-forests of Sweden are based nearly half the exports of the country. They afford work of all kinds, from the winter felling and hauling in the distant forest regions to the working-up of final products. Älvdalen, Dalarna.C. G. Rosenberg

The forest industry has its own methods of transport, carefully utilising the river system, from their smallest ramifications right down to the sea. After the break-up of the ice, the piled-up logs come to life; then comes the hazardous spring and summer work of keeping the whole course of the floating-ways clear, right down to the mouths of the rivers. Älvdalen, Dalarna.C. G. Rosenberg

Saw-mills and pulp mills receive the timber at the mouths of the rivers, and, after the appropriate mechanical or chemical treatment, the products are shipped to consumers within the building and paper industries all over the world. The Swedish cellulose industry is only surpassed in magnitude by that of the United States. A timber complex at Karskär, Gästrikland.Ture Rydberg

Mountain and forest products could not be utilised to such an enormous extent as they are now, if the third of the great Swedish natural resources, water power, was not available in such abundance. The State power works at Porjus, the power station for the ore-fields and the Riksgräns railway, is remarkable by reason of its semi-Arctic situation and of its machine hall, constructed deep down in the rock. Porjus, Lapland.C. G. Rosenberg

The main railway lines, industry, and the towns, are the great consumers of electric energy, but even the smallest waterways are utilised to supply water-power — »white coal» — to hundreds of places, large and small. The power-station at Knäred, Halland.

From the dwelling-places of the Stone Age to the great modern town. Peter Mygind

The first Swedish settlers — a hunting and fishing Polar people — followed in the tracks of the receding inland ice about fifteen thousand years ago. Great Förvar, cave-formation in Gotland, inhabited during the Stone Age.V. Lundgren

Even during the Stone Age the Swedes attained such a stage of civilisation that their imagination developed a figurative language. The advanced civilisation of the Bronze Age in particular is recorded in remarkable rock-carvings, which depict human beings, animals and implements, but above all ships.C.-J. Anrick

Practically every parish in Sweden can exhibit examples of the cultural development of prehistoric ages in the form of ancient relics. The graves — with their deposits of furniture and their external structure — yield the most important contributions. Monoliths arranged in the outline of a ship, and burial mounds near Anundshögen in Badelunda, Västmanland.C. G. Rosenberg

In the Uppsala tumuli lie the first Swedish kings whose names are known, from the 6th century, and close by them, on the sacred place of sacrifice of the Sveas, the Archbishop's church, part of the walls of which still remain in Gamla Uppsala church, was built in the 12th century, on the site of an earlier wooden temple.H. Faith-Ell

The many rune-stones from the Viking times show how the Graeco-Roman alphabet was changed in the course of its slow migration towards the north into the clumsy characters exhibited on the stones. The terse sentences left on the stones by the chisels of the rune-writers represent the oldest literature of Sweden. A rune-stone at Uringe, Grödinge, Södermanland.Oscar Halldin

The earliest town in Sweden was Birka, situated on an island in Lake Mälär. Birka was laid waste, and Sigtuna, lying but a few miles south of the heathen Uppsala, succeeded it as the centre of trade and the cradle of

Christianity. Its church ruins, dating from the 11th century, are relics of the time when the religion of the East and the culture of the West found a firm foothold in the heart of the kingdom of the Sveas. Folke Högberg

It was not only a new religion that the Roman church introduced; new ways of life and new ideals of culture made their appearance, spreading chiefly from monastic foundations, and the architecture of the foreign mother-houses was quickly reproduced in Sweden. Cistercian church from the 13th century, at Varnhem, Västergötland. C. G. Rosenberg

The Christianized Swedish peasantry built their parish churches, but for the rest preserved the characteristic sturdy freedom of the social system of their fathers, which neither Pope, King nor country magnate could shake. The medieval parish church at Trönö, Hälsingland, with its belfry in the native timber architecture. Ragnar Lundin

Medieval religious life in Sweden found its most reverent national expression within the Order of Saint Birgitta (1303—1373), whose mother-church at Vadstena, in Östergötland, was erected in conformity with the planning of the foundress. Vadstena Abbey, Östergötland. Th. Wählin

The high ideals of the age, which found expression in western Romanesque and Gothic ecclesiastical art, are reflected in Sweden in many medieval buildings and objects d'art, which enriched for all time the ancient heritage with priceless relics of the past. Ornamental clock in Lund Cathedral. Anders Roland

On the richly fertile island of Gothland, the 93 parish churches and the 16 town churches have been cared for with unique artistic solicitude, which is the more remarkable as the many architectonic and sculptural masterpieces on the island are chiefly the work of native Gothlanders. Endre church. G. Reimers

Visby, which has preserved its medieval character through half a millennium, is a microcosm of the contribution of the Gothlanders to cultural development in the North. Long before the birth of Christ, they carried on extensive foreign trade, and at the beginning of the Middle Ages the town of Visby grew up round the safe harbour on the west coast, and there colonies of foreign traders found their favourite settling-place. C. G. Rosenberg

During the 13th century the citizens of Visby built and fortified their great town wall, three kilometres of which stand to this day, and which was a redoubtable defence for many generations. But in 1361 arrived the Danish king with a great army, devastated the country, destroyed the peasant forces, and breached the wall. With that the island and its town lost their prominent position for all time. Eric Trulsson

From olden times the episcopal cities had been the chief centres of spiritual culture. After the reforms of the 16th century, the gymnasia (higher schools) became the educational centres appropriate to the new age. The first one was founded in Västerås in 1620, under the direction of Bishop Johannes Rudbeckius, to whom a statue by Milles has been raised in the shadow of the cathedral tower. Nils Moosberg

The oldest Swedish university was founded at Uppsala in 1477 by Bishop Jakob Ulfsson. At the beginning of the 17th century, Gustavus II Adolphus extended and safeguarded its activities by means of large endowments. The King's own education had been entrusted to the Uppsala professor Johan Skytte, who bequeathed his house to support a chair of rhetoric. »Skytteanum», Uppsala. C. G. Rosenberg

Ystad, on the south coast of Scania, with its winding streets and its venerable half-timbered houses, provides a living picture of an old-time urban community, with its handicrafts and commerce, taverns and inns, where the rhythm of working life was regulated by market-days and fairs. Stadsark. kont., Kalmar

Kalmar, on the east coast of Småland, preserves, as does Visby, the memory of a walled medieval town. The turreted stronghold, the proud Kalmar Castle, still remains; but at the end of the 17th century the entire town was removed to a nearby island, and church, town-hall and houses were rebuilt within new defences. Ramparts, bastions and gates — the »Cavalier» is shown here — still give the town its own special character. Oscar Halldin

Statesmen and warriors of the far-flung realm of the Sweden of the 17th century built, for their days of ease, large country-houses of appropriate but sober splendour. Tidö, the home of Axel Oxenstierna, the Chancellor, in Västmanland. C. G. Rosenberg

Läckö Castle in Västergötland, on the shores of Lake Vänern, is one of the proud memorials from the Period of Greatness, whose days of glory were few, the owners being compelled to renounce their possessions and privileges for the good of the State. The castle has now been officially scheduled as an ancient monument and opened to visitors. Planting-Bergloo

Skokloster, in Uppland, still shows in detail how the Swedish generals of the Thirty Years War and their descendants built and lived. A walk through the apartments, armouries, and libraries, carries the visitor back to the almost unchanged home of a magnate of the 17th century. Vestibule on the ground floor. C. G. Rosenberg

Gripsholm, Gustavus Vasa's massive Renaissance castle on the Södermanland shore of Lake Mälaren was, at the end of the 18th century, the centre of the cultured court life fostered by Gustavus III. In one of the round towers of the castle he created this proscenium for the French — and Swedish — dramatic art that he so ardently promoted and encouraged. Nils Åzelius

Linné, the clergyman's son from Småland, who became Sweden's most famed scientist, gathered round his professorial chair at Uppsala a following of disciples from far and near. He also welcomed them to his country home at Hammarby, which has been piously preserved, and which still today attracts pilgrims from afar to admire the natural beauties of the place. C. G. Rosenberg

The many country houses and manses, even in the remote countryside, have their memories of the great contributions to culture made by generations now past and gone. On the stone in front of Ransäter, in Värmland, is graven the name of Geijer, the great historian and poet. Olof Ekberg

The maypole, here shown in a Leksand village in Dalecarlia, is raised on Midsummer Eve throughout the country, and is a beautiful symbol of the youthful *joie de vivre* of the Swedish people. At the same time it is a tribute to ancient custom and testifies to the Swedish loyalty to inherited tradition. Olof Ekberg

An oasis in the life and bustle of a modern town, Skansen, Arthur Hazelius' remarkable creation, presents an idyllic picture of the rapidly passing distinctive folk-cultures in the different provinces. Buildings in Moragården (the Mora farmstead) from Dalecarlia, Skansen, Stockholm. C. F. Staël von Holstein

Stockholm emerges in history as the successor to Birka and Sigtuna, carefully cherished by Birger Jarl in the middle of the 13th century. The seat of his royal castle, the town was to be the key of Lake Mälaren. To its favourable position, where highways and waterways intersected, was due its subsequent development. At the end of the 17th century the old stronghold was replaced by the present castle. K. O. Sjöström

Riddarholm Church, the ancient church of the Franciscans, is a venerable relic of medieval Stockholm. After the death of Gustavus II Adolphus, however, it became a royal mausoleum, and as, during the Period of Greatness, new houses of brick and stone sprang up round it, the church, as the picture shows, was adorned with vaults and side-chapels in the Renaissance and Baroque styles. Bertil Norberg

The royal Palace of Stockholm, the masterpiece of Nicodemus Tessin the Younger, is the royal residence still today. The ceremonial opening of the Riksdag (Parliament) takes place in the Palace Church, in the Council Chamber the King holds Cabinet Councils, and as of yore the old State Apartments still witness brilliant Court festivities. C. G. Rosenberg

The finest of the royal summer residences is the palace of Drottningholm, immediately west of Stockholm. It is a well-preserved Swedish Versailles, with wings and pavilions and extensive grounds, which afford an idea of the artistic standard attained in Sweden during the 17th and 18th centuries. Oscar Halldin

The City Hall, designed by the architect Ragnar Östberg, is the finest 20th century monumental building in Stockholm. The municipal administration of the city finds accommodation there, side by side with the richly decorated banqueting halls, which are used by congresses and corporations and by the city itself for purposes of representative hospitality. Olof Richter

Stockholm is considered a beautiful town, and the chief reason is probably its position on wooded islands and

rocky peninsulas. But the buildings, too, both young and old, exhibit grace and beauty. View from a picturesque old suburb in the »South«, above Riddarfjärden looking towards the City Hall.C. G. Rosenberg

Stockholm at work. Her industries, handicrafts and commerce do not only supply the needs of the 600,000 Stockholmers. The city is the most important meeting point for the traffic of the country, and through it passes a considerable part of both the home and the foreign trade. Stadsgårdshamnen at Slussen.C. G. Rosenberg

Working Stockholm exhibits a modern façade, and not without reason, for modern technical and organisatory aids and appliances are in great favour with the industrial and mercantile enterprises situated in any of the streets in »Klara« and »Jacob« — two of the parishes in the city. Business block near the Central Station.Gösta Lundquist

In the summer, Stockholm is the chief tourist resort in Sweden. From every quarter the travelling Swedes throng to their beautiful and hospitable capital, and the foreign tourist boats make their way thither through the wonderful skerries. Of a truth Stockholm is not only a worthy goal for the tourist, but also a splendid point of departure for those who desire to make the closer acquaintance of Sweden.

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